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CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION

OF

THE UPPER SCHOOL.

MDCCCLVIII.



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1858.

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CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

DIVINITY.

1. What were the words addressed by God to the Serpent after the Fall? Quote some passages from the New Testament which are illustrative of these words, and indicate their fulfilment.

2. Give the characters of Noah and Abraham as they are described in the Old and New Testament.

3. Mention some of the various kinds of idolatry into which the Jews fell at different periods of their history.

4. Give the history of the reign of Solomon.

5. What are the principal prophecies respecting our Lord in Jeremiah, Daniel, and Malachi? Explain Daniel's vision of the ram and the he-goat.

6. Give the history of Ezra.

7. Describe the miracle wrought by our Lord on the man who was born blind, and explain the language used on that occasion.

8. Explain the parable of the Nobleman and the Pounds.

9. Relate the proceedings that took place in the assembly of the Apostles which was held at Jerusalem to consider the necessity of circumcision.

10. What events occurred at the following places—Lydda, Joppa, Paphos, and Lystra?

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

DIVINITY.

1. Explain the intent of the ceremonial law, and mention the principal things of which its institutions were typical; and show that our Lord came not to destroy, but to fulfil the law.

2. What part did Jeremiah bear in the contemporary history of his nation? State the subjects of the prophecies of Nahum and Zephaniah, and mention the kings of Judah and of Israel with whom they were contemporary.

3. Explain the term Logos as applied to our Saviour by St. John, and account for the Evangelist's use of this phraseology. Mention any passages in which a different term from Logos is translated "Word" in the New Testament.

4. What evidence may be found from which the date of St. John's Gospel may be conjectured?

5. Mention the several occasions on which our Lord went up to Jerusalem, and what he is recorded to have done on each occasion.

6. Describe the visions seen by St. John at the opening of each of the Seven Seals.

7. Give some account of the origin and tenets of the Gnostics.

8. What were the principal causes alleged for the persecutions of the Christians? On what foundations did these alleged causes rest?

9. Prove from Scripture that the Holy Ghost is God.

10. In what senses was the word Sacramentum used before it received its theological sense? When were the two Sacraments instituted, and what is the object of each?

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

VI. AND V. FORMS.

Translate into Latin prose.

The soldiers, sensible that, by quitting the army, they would forfeit the vast arrears due to them, and eager to get possession of the promised treasures, demanded a battle with all the impatience of adventurers who fight only for plunder. The Imperial generals, without suffering the ardour of their troops to cool, advanced immediately towards the French camp. On the first intelligence of their approach, Francis called a council of war, to deliberate what course he ought to take. All his officers of greatest experience were unanimous in advising him to retire, and to decline a battle with an enemy who courted it from despair. The leaders of the Imperialists, they observed, would either be obliged in a few weeks to disband an army which they were unable to pay, and which they kept together only by the hope of pillage; or the soldiers, enraged at the non-performance of the promises to which they had trusted, would rise in some furious mutiny which would allow them to think of nothing but their own safety; that, meanwhile, he might encamp in some strong post, and, waiting in safety the arrival of fresh troops from France and Switzerland, might, before the end of spring, take possession of all the Milanese without danger or bloodshed.

Translate into Greek prose.

But when we spend in waste what God hath given us in plenty; when we sacrifice our youth to folly, our manhood to lust and rage, our old age to covetousness and irreligion, not beginning to live till we are to die, designing that time to virtue which indeed is infirm to everything and profitable to nothing; then we make our lives short, and lust runs away with all the vigorous and healthful part of it, and pride and animosity steal the manly portion, and craftiness and interest possess old age: we spend as if we had too much time, and knew not what to do with it; we fear everything, like weak and silly mortals, and desire strangely and greedily, as if we were immortal; we complain our life is short, and yet we throw away much of it, and are weary of many of its parts; we complain the day is long, and the night is long, and we want company, and seek out arts to drive the time away, and then weep because it is gone too soon. But so the treasure of the Capitol is but a small estate when Cæsar comes to finger it, and to pay with it all his legions.

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EXAMINATION 1858.

VI. FORM.

Translate, with very brief explanations or notices of parallel passages, and various readings.

Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello,
Transierim, Cinyra, et paucis comitate Cupavo,
Cujus olorinæ surgunt de vertice pennæ:
Crimen amor vestrum, formæque insigne paternæ.
Namque ferunt, luctu Cycnum Phaëthontis amati,
Populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum
Dum canit, et mæstum Musa solatur amorem,
Canentem molli pluma duxisse senectam;
Linquentem terras, et sidera voce sequentem.
Filius, æquales comitatus classe catervas,
Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet; ille
Instat aquæ, saxumque undis immane minatur
Arduus, et longa sulcat maria alta carina.

Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
Fatidicæ Mantus et Tusci filius amnis,
Qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen,—
Mantua, dives avis: sed non genus omnibus unum.
Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni:
Ipsa caput populis: Tusco de sanguine vires.

Virg. Æn. x.

“Accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi,” si tibi dicam,
Tune insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors,
Rejecta præda, quam præsens Mercurius fert?
Scribe decem a Nerio; non est satis: adde Cicutæ
Nodosi tabulas centum, mille adde catenas:
Effugiet tamen hæc sceleratus vincula Proteus
Quum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis,
Fiet aper, modo avis, modo saxum, et, quum volet, arbor.
Si male rem gerere insani est, contra bene, sani;
Putidius multo cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perilli,
Dictantis, quod tu nunquam rescribere possis.
Danda est hellebori multo pars maxima avaris;
Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem.
Heredes Staberî summam incidere sepulchro:
Ni sic fecissent, gladiatorum dare centum
Damnati populo paria atque epulum arbitrio Arrî,
Frumenti quantum metit Africa.—*Hor. Sat. ii.*

“Sed quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor: sortem aliquam forte, de capite deducite quod usuris pernumeratum est:—jam nihilo mea turba quam ullius conspectior erit. At

enim quid ita solus ego civium curam ago? nihilo magis quod respondeam habeo, quam si quæras, quid ita solus Capitolium arcemque servaverim. Et tum universis quam potui opem tuli et nunc singulis feram. Nam quod ad thesauros Gallicos adtinet, rem suapte natura facilem difficilem interrogatio facit. Cur enim quæritis, quod scitis? cur, quod in sinu vestro est, excuti jubetis potius quam ponatis, nisi aliqua fraus subest? quo magis argui præstigias jubetis vestras, eo plus vereor ne abstuleritis observantibus etiam oculos. Itaque non ego vobis ut indicem prædas vestras, sed vos id cogendi estis ut in medium proferatis.” Quum mittere ambages dictator juberet et aut peragere verum indicium cogeret aut fateri facinus insimulati falso crimine senatus oblataeque vani furti invidiæ, negantem arbitrio inimicorum se loquuturum in vincla duci jussit. Arreptus a viatore * * *—*Liv. vi.*

Hic plaudat nitidi præconis filius inter
Pinnirapi cultos juvenes juvenesque lanistæ.
Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni.
Quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellæ
Sarcinulis impar? quis pauper scribitur heres?
Quando in consilio est Ædilibus? agmine facto
Debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites.
Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi; sed Romæ durior illis
Conatus: magno hospitium miserabile, magno
Servorum ventres, et frugi cœnula magno.
Fictilibus cœnare pudet, quod turpe negavit
Translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam
Contentusque illic veneto duroque cucullo.—*Juvenal.*

Deorum maxime Mercurium colunt, cui certis diebus humanis quoque hostiis litare fas habent. Herculem ac Martem concessis animalibus placant. Pars Suevorum et Isidi sacrificat: unde causa et origo peregrino sacro, parum comperi, nisi quod signum ipsum, in modum liburnæ figuratum, docet advectam religionem. Cæterum nec cohibere parietibus deos, neque in ullam humani oris speciem assimilare, ex magnitudine cælestium arbitrantur. Lucos ac nemora consecrant, deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud quod sola reverentia vident. Auspicia sortesque ut qui maxime observant. Sortium consuetudo simplex. Virgam frugiferæ arbori decisam in surculos amputant, eosque, notis quibusdam discretos, super candidam vestem temere ac fortuito spargunt. Mox, si publice consulatur, sacerdos civitatis, sin privatim, ipse pater familiæ, precatus deos cælumque suspiciens, ter singulos tollit, sublato secundum impressam ante notam interpretatur. Si prohibuerunt, nulla de eadem re in eundem diem consultatio; sin permissum, auspiciorum adhuc fides exigitur.—*Tac. Germ.*

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EXAMINATION 1858.

V. FORM.

Translate, with very brief explanations or notices of parallel passages, and various readings.

Itaque consulente Cicerone frequens senatus decernit, Tarquinii indicium falsum videri, eumque in vinculis retinendum, neque amplius potestatem faciundam, nisi de eo indicaret, cujus consilio tantam rem esset mentitus. Erant eo tempore, qui æstumarent, indicium illud a P. Autronio machinatum, quo facilius appellato Crasso per societatem periculi reliquos illius potentia tegeret. Alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, ne Crassus more suo suscepto malorum patrociniò rempublicam conturbaret. Ipsum Crassum ego postea prædicantem audiui, tantam illam contumeliam sibi a Cicerone impositam.

Sed isdem temporibus Q. Catulus et C. Piso neque precibus neque gratia neque pretio Ciceronem impellere potuere, uti per Allobroges aut alium indicem C. Cæsar falso nominaretur. Nam uterque cum illo gravis inimicitias exercebat: Piso oppugnatus in iudicio pecuniarum repetundarum propter cujusdam Transpadani supplicium injustum; Catulus ex petitione pontificatus odio incensus, quod extrema ætate, maxumis honoribus usus, ab adolescentulo Cæsare victus discesserat.

Sallust. Cat.

Est in secessu longo locus; insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes geminique minantur
In cælum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Æquora tuta silent; tum silvis scena coruscis
Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra.
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum;
Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo;
Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves
Ulla tenent; unco non alligat ancora morsu.
Huc septem Æneas collectis navibus omni
Ex numero subit; ac, magno telluris amore
Egressi optata potiuntur Troës arena,
Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.

Virg. Æn. i.

Sin, has ne possim naturæ accedere partes,
Frigidus obstiterit circum præcordia sanguis :
Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes ;
Flumina amem silvasque inglorius. O, ubi campi
Spercheosque, et virginibus bacchata Lacænis
Taygeta ! o, qui me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra !
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari !
Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestes
Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque sorores !
Illum non populi fascēs, non purpura regum
Flexit, et infidos agitans discordia fratres ;
Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Histro ;
Non res Romanæ perituraque regna ; neque ille
Aut doluit miserans inopem aut invidit habenti.
Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura
Sponte tulere sua, carpsit ; nec ferrea jura
Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit.

Virg. Georg. ii.

Hîc tu tabulas desideras Heracleensium publicas, quas, Italico bello, incenso tabulario, interîsse scimus omnes. Est ridiculum, ad ea quæ habemus, nihil dicere ; quærere, quæ habere non possumus ; et de hominum memoriâ tacere, literarum memoriam flagitare : et, cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipii jusjurandum fidemque, ea, quæ depravari nullo modo possunt, repudiare : tabulas, quas idem dicis solere corrumpi, desiderare. An domicilium Romæ non habuit is, qui, tot annis ante civitatem datam, sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Romæ collocavit ? At non est professus ; immo vero iis tabulis professus, quæ solæ ex illâ professione, collegioque prætorum, obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem. Nam, cum Appii tabulæ negligentius asservatæ dicerentur ; Gabinii, quamdiu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas, omnem tabularum fidem resignâset ; Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tantâ diligentîâ fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum prætorem et ad judices venerit, et unius nominis liturâ se commotum esse dixerit. His igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomen A. Licinii videtis.

Cic. pro Arch.

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EXAMINATION 1858.

VI. AND V. FORMS.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs.

When I behold this fickle trustless state
Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro,
And mortal men tossed by troublous fate
In restless seas of wretchedness and woe :
I wish I might this wearie life forgoe,
And shortly turn unto my happie rest,
Where my free spirit might not any moe
Be vexed with sights that do her peace molest.
And ye, fair Ladie, in whose bounteous brest
All heavenly grace and virtue shrined is,
When ye these rhymes do read, and view the rest,
Loath this base world, and think of heaven's bliss :
And though ye be the fairest of God's creatures
Yet think, that Death shall spoyle your goodly features.
[Spenser, from Petrarch.]

Translate into Latin Lyrics.

Where shall the lover rest
Whom the Fates sever
From his true maiden's breast,
Parted for ever ?
Where through groves deep and high
Sounds the far billow,
Where early violets die
Under the willow :
There through the summer day
Cool streams are laving :
There, while the tempests sway,
Scarce are boughs waving :
There thy rest shalt thou take
Parted for ever :
Never again to wake—
Never, O never.

[W. Scott.]

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EXAMINATION 1858.

VI. AND V. FORMS.

Translate into Greek Trimeter Iambics.

Pierre. And wouldst thou have me live on terms like thine,
Base as thou'rt false?—

Jaffier. No; 'tis to me that's granted :
The safety of thy life was all I aim'd at,
In recompense for faith and trust so broken.

Pierre. I scorn it more, because preserved by thee :
And as, when first my foolish heart took pity
On thy misfortunes, sought thee in thy miseries,
Relieved thy wants, and raised thee from thy state
Of wretchedness, in which thy fate had plunged thee,
To rank thee in my list of noble friends,
All I received, in surety for thy truth,
Were unregarded oaths, and this, this dagger,
Given with a worthless pledge thou since hast stolen ;
So I restore it back to thee again ;
Swearing by all those Powers which thou hast violated,
Never from this cursed hour to hold communion
Friendship or interest with thee, though our years
Were to exceed those limited the world.
Take it—Farewell, for now I owe thee nothing.
[Otway.]

For an English Essay.

Are the earlier and later stages of National Civilization
alike favourable to Poetry?

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

VI. FORM.

Translate, with very brief explanations or notices of parallel passages, and various readings.

Καὶ τούτῳ συμφωνοῦσιν οἱ λόγοι τῶν προφητῶν, καθὼς γέγραπται, Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀναστρέψω καὶ ἀνοικοδομήσω τὴν σκηνὴν Δαβὶδ τὴν πεπτωκυῖαν· καὶ τὰ κατεσκαμμένα αὐτῆς ἀνοικοδομήσω, καὶ ἀνορθώσω αὐτήν· ὅπως ἂν ἐκζητήσωσιν οἱ κατὰλοιποι τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὸν Κύριον, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, ἐφ' οὓς ἐπικέκληται τὸ ὄνομά μου ἐπ' αὐτούς· λέγει Κύριος ὁ ποιῶν ταῦτα πάντα. γνωστὰ ἀπ' αἰῶνός ἐστι τῷ Θεῷ πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ. διὸ ἐγὼ κρίνω μὴ παρενοχλεῖν τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἔθνων ἐπιστρέφουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Θεόν· ἀλλὰ ἐπιστεῖλαι αὐτοῖς τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλισγημάτων τῶν εἰδώλων καὶ τῆς πορνείας καὶ τοῦ πνικτοῦ καὶ τοῦ αἵματος.—*Acts, xv.*

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
βῆ ῥ' ἵμεν ἐς κλισίην, χηλοῦ δ' ἀπὸ πῶμ' ἀνέργεν
καλῆς, δαιδαλέης, τὴν οἱ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα
θήκ' ἐπὶ νηὸς ἄγεσθαι, εὐ πλῆσασα χιτῶνων
χλαινάων τ' ἀνεμοσκεπέων οὔλων τε ταπήτων.
ἐνθα δέ οἱ δέπας ἔσκε τετυγμένον, οὔδε τις ἄλλος
οὔτ' ἀνδρῶν πίνεσκεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ αἶθοπα οἶνον,
οὔ τέ τέφρ' σπένδεσκε θεῶν, ὅτι μὴ Διὶ πατρί·
τό ῥα τότε, ἐκ χηλοῖο λαβὼν ἐκάθηρε θεεῖω
πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ νίσψ' ὕδατος καλῇσι ῥοῇσιν,
νίσφατο δ' αὐτὸς χεῖρας, ἀφύσσατο δ' αἶθοπα οἶνον.
εὐχετ' ἔπειτα στας μέσῳ ἔρκεϊ, λείβε δὲ οἶνον
οὐρανὸν εἰσανιδῶν· Δία δ' οὐ λάθε τερπικέρανον·
“Ζεῦ ἄνα, Δωδωναίε, Πελασγικέ, τηλόθι ναίων,
Δωδώνης μεδέων δυσχειμέρου· ἀμφὶ δὲ Σελλοὶ
σοὶ ναλοῦσ' ὑποφῆται ἀνιπτόποδες χαμαιεῦναι.
ἡμὲν δὴ ποτ' ἐμὸν ἔπος ἔκλυες εὐξαμένοιο,
τίμησας μὲν ἐμὲ, μέγα δ' ἔψαο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν·
ἦδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήνον ἐέλωρ.

Hom. Il. xvi.

πέφανται δ' ἐκγόνους
ἀτολμήτων Ἄρη
πνεόντων μείζον ἢ δικαίως,
φλεόντων δωμάτων ὑπέρφειν
ὑπὲρ τὸ βέλτιστον. ἔστω δ' ἀπήμαντον, ὥστε
κάπαρκεῖν

εὖ πραπίδων λαχόντα
οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἑπαλξίς
πλούτου πρὸς κόρον ἀνδρὶ
λακτίσαντι μέγαν Δίκας βωμὸν εἰς ἀφάνειαν.
βιάται δ' ἅ τάλαινα πειθῶ,
προβουλόπαις ἄφερτος ἄτας.
ἄκος δὲ πᾶν μάταιον. οὐκ ἐκρύφθη,
πρέπει δὲ, φῶς αἰνολαμπές, σίνος
κακοῦ δὲ χαλκοῦ τρόπον
τρίβῃ τε καὶ προσβολαῖς
μελαμπαγῆς πέλει
δικαιωθεῖς, ἐπεὶ
διώκει παῖς ποτανὸν ὄρνιν,
πόλει πρόστριμμ' ἄφερτον ἐνθεῖς.—*Æsch. Agam.*

Ἐστασίαζέ τε οὖν τὰ τῶν πόλεων, καὶ τὰ ἐφυστερίζοντά
που πύστει τῶν προγενομένων πολὺ ἐπέφερε τὴν ὑπερβολὴν
τοῦ καινοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας, τῶν τ' ἐπιχειρήσεων περιτεχνήσει
καὶ τῶν τιμωριῶν ἀτοπία. καὶ τὴν εἰωθυῖαν ἀξίωσιν τῶν ὀνομά-
των ἐς τὰ ἔργα ἀντήλλαξαν τῇ δικαιοῦσει. τόλμα μὲν γὰρ
ἀλόγιστος ἀνδρία φιλέταιρος ἐνομίσθη, μέλλησις δὲ προμηθῆς
δειλία εὐπρεπῆς, τὸ δὲ σῶφρον τοῦ ἀνάνδρου πρόσχημα, καὶ
τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνητὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν. τὸ δ' ἐμπληκτῶς ὁξὺν
ἀνδρὸς μοῖρα προσετέθη, ἀσφάλεια δὲ τὸ ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι,
ἀποτροπῆς πρόφασις εὐλογος. καὶ ὁ μὲν χαλεπαίνων πιστὸς
αἰεὶ, ὁ δ' ἀντιλέγων αὐτῷ ὑποπτος. ἐπιβουλεύσας δὲ τις τυχὼν
ξυνητὸς, καὶ ὑπονόησας ἔτι δεινότερος· προβουλεύσας δὲ ὅπως
μηδὲν αὐτῶν δεήσει, τῆς τε ἐταιρίας διαλυτῆς καὶ τοὺς ἐναντίους
ἐκπεπληγμένος· ἀπλῶς δὲ ὁ φθάσας τὸν μέλλοντα κακὸν τι
δρᾶν ἐπηνείτο, καὶ ὁ ἐπικελεύσας τὸν μὴ διανοοῦμενον.

Thuc. iii. 82.

Τοὺς δὲ λόγους, οὓς ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν ἔλεγον, οὐ δύναμαι
νῦν ἐκβαλεῖν, ἐπειδὴ μοι ἤδε ἡ τύχη γέγονεν, ἀλλὰ σχεδόν τι
ὅμοιοι φαίνονται μοι, καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς πρεσβεύω καὶ τιμῶ,
οὕσπερ καὶ πρότερον· ὧν ἂν μὴ βελτίω ἔχωμεν λέγειν ἐν τῷ
παρόντι, εὖ ἴσθι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ σοι ξυγχωρήσω, οὐδ' ἂν πλείω τῶν
νῦν παρόντων ἢ τῶν πολλῶν δύναμις ὥσπερ παῖδας ἡμᾶς μορ-
μολύττηται, δεσμούς καὶ θανάτους ἐπιτέμπουσα καὶ χρημάτων
ἀφαιρέσεις. Πῶς οὖν ἂν μετριώτατα σκοποίμεθα αὐτά; Εἰ
πρῶτον μὲν τοῦτον τὸν λόγον ἀναλάβοιμεν, ὃν σὺ λέγεις περὶ
τῶν δοξῶν, πότερον καλῶς ἐλέγετο ἐκάστοτε ἢ οὐ, ὅτι ταῖς
μὲν δεῖ τῶν δοξῶν προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, ταῖς δὲ οὐ· ἢ πρὶν μὲν
ἐμὲ δεῖν ἀποθνήσκειν καλῶς ἐλέγετο, νῦν δὲ κατὰδηλος ἄρα
ἐγένετο, ὅτι ἄλλως ἐνεκα λόγου ἐλέγετο, ἣν δὲ παιδιὰ καὶ
φλυαρία ὥς ἀληθῶς; ἐπιθυμῶ δ' ἔγωγε ἐπισκέψασθαι, ὃ
Κρίτων, κοινῇ μετὰ σοῦ, εἴ τί μοι ἀλλοιότερος φανείται, ἐπειδὴ
ᾧδε ἔχω, ἢ ὁ αὐτός, καὶ ἐάσομεν χαίρειν, ἢ πεισόμεθα αὐτῷ.
ἐλέγετο δὲ πως, ὥς ἐγὼμαι, ἐκάστοτε ᾧδε ὑπὸ τῶν οἰομένων τι
λέγειν, ὥσπερ νῦν δὴ ἐγὼ ἔλεγον, ὅτι τῶν δοξῶν, ἃς οἱ ἄνθρωποι
δοξάζουσιν, δύοι τὰς μὲν περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, τὰς δὲ μί.

Plat. Crit. vi.

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

V. FORM.

Translate, with very brief explanations or notices of parallel passages, and various readings.

Ὁ Θεὸς ὁ ποιήσας τὸν κόσμον καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ, οὗτος οὐρανοῦ καὶ γῆς κύριος ὑπάρχων, οὐκ ἐν χειροποιήτοις ναοῖς κατοικεῖ, οὐδὲ ὑπὸ χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων θεραπεύεται προσδεόμενός τινος, αὐτὸς διδοὺς πᾶσι ζωὴν καὶ πνοὴν καὶ τὰ πάντα· ἐποίησέ τε ἐξ ἑνὸς αἵματος πᾶν ἔθνος ἀνθρώπων, κατοικεῖν ἐπὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόσωπον τῆς γῆς, ὀρίσας προτεταγμένους καιροὺς καὶ τὰς ὁροθεσίας τῆς κατοικίας αὐτῶν· ζητεῖν τὸν Κύριον, εἰ ἄρα γε ψηλαφήσειαν αὐτὸν καὶ εὖροιεν, καίτοιγε οὐ μακρὰν ἀπὸ ἑνὸς ἐκάστου ἡμῶν ὑπάρχοντα.—*Acts, xvii.*

ἦ, καὶ ἀπ' ἀκμοθέτοιο πέλωρ αἶητον ἀνέστη
χωλεύων· ὑπὸ δὲ κνήμαι ῥώνοντο ἀραιαί.
φύσας μὲν ῥ' ἀπάνευθε τίθει πυρὸς, ὅπλα τε πάντα
λάρνακ' ἐς ἀργυρέην συλλέξατο, τοῖς ἐπονεῖτο·
σπόγγῳ δ' ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρ' ἀπομόργνυ
αὐχένα τε στιβαρὸν καὶ στήθεα λαχνήεντα,
δύ δὲ χιτῶν', ἔλε δὲ σκῆπτρον παχὺ, βῆ δὲ θύραζε
χωλεύων· ὑπὸ δ' ἀμφίπολοι ῥώνοντο ἀνακτι
χρύσειαι, ζωῇσι νεήνισιν εἰοικυῖαι.
τῆς ἐν μὲν νόος ἐστὶ μετὰ φρεσίν, ἐν δὲ καὶ αὐδὴ
καὶ σθένος, ἀθανάτων δὲ θεῶν ἅπο ἔργα ἴσασιν.
αἱ μὲν ὑπαιθα ἀνακτος ἐποίπνυν· αὐτὰρ ὁ ἔρρων
πλησίον, ἔνθα Θέτις περ, ἐπὶ θρόνου ἴζε φαεινοῦ,
ἐν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν
“τίπτε, Θέτι τανύπεπλε, ἱκάνεις ἡμέτερον δῶ
αἰδοίη τε φίλη τε; πάρος γε μὲν οὐ τι θαμίζεις.”

Hom. Il. xviii.

Ἰππὴν δὲ ἐνθεύτεν ἀπελαυνομένῳ, ἐδίδου μὲν Ἀμύντης ὁ Μακεδῶν Ἀνθεμοῦντα, ἐδίδοσαν δὲ Θεσσαλοὶ Ἰωλκόν. ὁ δὲ τούτων μὲν οὐδέτερα αἰρέετο, ἀνεχώρει δὲ ὀπίσω ἐς Σίγειον, τὸ εἶλε Πεισίστρατος αἰχμῇ παρὰ Μιτυληναίων· κρατήσας δὲ αὐτοῦ, κατέστησε τύραννον εἶναι παῖδα τὸν ἑωυτοῦ νόθον Ἠγησίστρατον, γεγονότα ἐξ Ἀργεῖης γυναικός· ὃς οὐκ ἀμαχητὶ εἶχε τὰ περ ἔλαβε παρὰ Πεισιστράτου. ἐπολέμεον γὰρ ἔκ τε Ἀχιλλεῖου πόλιος ὀρμεώμενοι καὶ Σιγείου ἐπὶ χρόνον συγχὸν Μυτιληναῖοι τε καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι. οἱ μὲν, ἀπαιτέοντες τὴν χώραν Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, οὔτε συγγινωσκόμενοι, ἀποδεικνύντες τε λόγῳ οὐδὲν μᾶλλον Αἰολεῦσι μετεὸν τῆς Ἰλιάδος χώρας, ἣ οὐ καὶ σφί καὶ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι, ὅσοι Ἑλλήνων συνεπρήξαντο Μενέλεω τὰς Ἑλένης ἀρπαγὰς. Πολεμέοντων δὲ σφεων, παντοῖα καὶ ἄλλα ἐγένετο ἐν τῇσι μάχησι· ἐν δὲ δὴ καὶ Ἀλκαῖος ὁ ποιητὴς, συμβολῆς γενομένης, καὶ νικόντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτὸς μὲν φεύγων ἐκφεύγει, τὰ δὲ οἱ ὄπλα ἴσχουσι Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ σφεα ἀνεκρέμασαν πρὸς τὸ Ἀθήναιον τὸ ἐν Σιγείῳ. ταῦτα δὲ Ἀλκαῖος ἐν μέλει ποιήσας, ἐπιτιθεὶ ἐς Μυτιλήνην, ἐξαγγελλόμενος τὸ ἑωυτοῦ πάθος Μελανίπῳ ἀνδρὶ ἐτάρῳ.—*Herod. v.*

πυκνῇ δὲ νιφάδι πάντοθεν σποδούμενος,
προὔτεινε τεύχη κάφυλάσσειτ' ἐμβολὰς,
ἐκείσε καὶ κεῖσ' ἀσπίδ' ἐκτείνων χερσί.
ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἦεν· ἀλλὰ πόλλ' ὁμοῦ βέλη,
οἰστοὶ, μεσάγκυλ' ἔκλυτοί τ' ἀμφώβολοι,
σφαγῆς ἐχώρου βουπόροι ποδῶν πάρος·
δεινὰς δ' ἂν εἶδες πυρρίχας φρουρουμένον
βέλεμνα παιδός. ὥς δὲ νιν περισταδὸν
κύκλῳ κατεῖχον, οὐ διδόντες ἀμπνοάς,
βωμοῦ κενώσας δεξιμήλον ἐσχάραν,
τὸ Τρωικὸν πῆδημα πηδήσας ποδοῖν
χωρεῖ πρὸς αὐτούς· οἱ δ' ὅπως πελειάδες
ἰέρακ' ἰδοῦσαι πρὸς φυγὴν ἐνώτισαν.
πολλοὶ δ' ἐπιπτον μυγάδες ἔκ τε τραυμάτων
αὐτοί θ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν στενοπόρους κατ' ἐξόδους,
κραυγὴ δ' ἐν εὐφήμοισι δύσφημος δόμοις
πέτραισιν ἀντέκλαγξ'· ἐν εὐδία δὲ πῶς
ἔστη φαεινοῖς δεσπότης στίλβων ὄπλοις,
πρὶν δὴ τις ἀδύτων ἐκ μέσων ἐφθέγξατο
δεινόν τι καὶ φρικῶδες, ὥρσε δὲ στρατὸν
στρέψας πρὸς ἀλκήν.—*Eur. Androm.*

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

VI. AND V. FORMS. CRITICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the meaning of "*Case*," "*Oblique Cases*," "*Genitive*," "*Dative*," "*Accusative*," "*Ablative*." Are these last four words adequate guides to the force of the cases which they severally denote? Do they indicate the original meaning of each?

2. What do you mean by an "*Absolute*" Case? Why are the Genitive in Greek and the Ablative in Latin used absolutely, more than any other? Are any others ever so used? and which?

3. *Nube candentes humeros amictus*. Explain the construction of *humeros*.

4. Translate into Latin and Greek:—

At Rome. In the city of Rome. At Athens. At Carthage. At Tarentum. In the country. In the daytime. All day long. Every day. In three days' time. Three days ago. Last year. Some years ago.

5. Are neuter plural nominatives in Greek ever joined with a plural verb? or masculine or feminine plural nominatives with a singular? If so, under what circumstances?

6. Enumerate the various uses of *ἀν* in Attic Greek. Do the same rules apply exactly to the employment of *κε* or *κεν* in Homeric?

7. Translate into Latin and Greek:—

"He owned that he had done wrong, but thought himself entitled to pardon because he had acted in ignorance."

8. Give the meaning and derivation of *ubique*, *undique*, *utique*, *ἐνθάδε*, *ἐνθέρδε*.

9. Give the derivations of the following English words: *combine*, *remember*, *balance*, *comfort*, *journey*, *famous*, *injure*, *retaliate*; and render each of them in classical Latin.

10. Translate,—commenting on any difficulty you may notice:—

α. Addunt in spatia.

β. Sed periisse semel satis est. Peccare fuisset
Ante satis penitus modo non genus omne perosos
Femineum.

γ. Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ
Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope littus parva Matinum
Munera.

δ. Cuncta manus avidas fugient hæredis, amico
Quæ dederis animo.

11. Give rules for the quantity of vowels naturally short when they come before double consonants or pairs of consonants, in Greek and Latin respectively.

12. Give the rules of the Greek Tragic Senarius, and the Virgilian Hexameter.

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

VI. AND V. FORMS.

ANTIQUITIES, &c.

1. Give the ground-plan of a Greek house.

2. Ἡ δ' ὅτε δὴ θάλαμον τὸν ἀφίκετο διὰ γυναικῶν,
οὐδὸν τε δρύϊνον προσεβήσατο, τὸν ποτε τέκτων
ξέσσειν ἐπισταμένως, καὶ ἐπὶ στάθμην ἵθυνεν,
ἐν δὲ σταθμοὺς ἄροε, θύρας δ' ἐπέθηκε φαεινάς·
αὐτίκ' ἄρ' ἤγ' ἱμάντα θοῶς ἀπέλυσε κορώνης,
ἐν δὲ κληῖδ' ἤκε, θυρέων δ' ἀνέκοπτεν ὀχῆας
ἅντα τιτυσκομένη· τὰ δ' ἀνέβραχεν ἥντε ταῦρος
βοσκόμενος λειμῶνι· τόσ' ἔβραχε καλὰ θύρετρα
πληγέντα κληῖδι, πετάσθησαν δὲ οἱ ὦκα.

Translate this, and explain as precisely as you can the meaning of οὐδὸς, σταθμοί, θύραι, ἱμάς, κορώνη, κληῖς, ὀχῆες.

3. How were Greek houses lighted? how heated?

4. What evidence have you of more stories than one in Greek houses, either in the Homeric or later periods?

5. Explain the terms αὐλή, αὐλειος θύρα, ἡ μέταυλος, παστάς, ἐξέδρα, ἐπισπαστήρες.

6. Distinguish the Comitia Curiata, Centuriata, Tributa.

7. Trace the growth of legislative power in the Comitia Tributa, with dates.

8. What is meant by “tribus prærogativa”? Do these words ever occur in connexion with the Comitia Centuriata?

9. What were the chief powers vested, at different times, in the Comitia Curiata?

10. Explain the terms *tabernaculum*, *ovile*, *diribitores*, *pontes*, *cancelli*, *obnuntiatio*, *renuntiatio*.

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

VI. AND V. FORMS.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

1. What losses did Athens sustain by the Thirty Years' Truce? and what compensation did the next fourteen years bring to her for them?
2. Account by a brief retrospect for the social and political grievances found existing at Rome B. C. 376.
3. Describe very briefly the constitution existing at Athens B. C. 431, and show what share Pericles had had in its development.
4. Estimate the comparative importance of the reforms initiated by or flowing from the Licinian Rogations; and criticize the common accounts of the agitation for them.
5. Explain briefly the political significance of the terms:
ἀλήη—κληρουχία—ξενηλασία—μέτοικος—τριώβολον—περίοικος—θήτες—νεοδαμώδεις.
6. And of—*colonia Latina—præfectura—municeps—comitia centuriata—comitia tributa—curule ædile—quæstor—manipulus.*
7. How are Sicily, N. W. Greece, and the Thracian coast, respectively concerned in the first seven years of the Peloponnesian War?
8. Give an outline of the three Samnite Wars in tabular form; subdividing them, if you can, into periods, and distinguishing the critical events with dates, and writing large or small in proportion to their importance.
9. Assign their proper localities and events to the names: Mitylene—Leontini—Plataea—Heraclea—Thurii—Acharnae.
10. And to Bovianum—Cære—Pandusia—Sentinum—Lautulæ—Vesuvius.

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

VI. AND V. FORMS.

MODERN HISTORY.

1. What dispositions affecting the succession were made by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. respectively? with what views, and with what success?

2. Explain and examine the respective pretensions of Lady Jane Grey and Mary Stuart to the English crown.

3. Give some account of (1) the Battle of St. Quent in (2) the Act of Uniformity, (3) the Treaties of Edinburgh, and Cateau Cambresis.

4. Mention any acts of Edward VI., Mary, or Elizabeth which strike you as at variance with the commonly received character of each.

5. Enumerate in order the principal instances of *Political* executions between 1547 and 1560; and show very briefly how far each was justifiable or no.

6. What special events mark the progress of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI.? and what is their general character?

7. Give brief characters of Bonner and Gardiner, as men; of Cranmer, Latimer, and John Knox, as Reformers.

8. What do you know of (a) Joan Boucher, (b) Cardinal Pole, (c) Rogers, (d) Cardan; or of events connected with the following localities:—Leith, Gloucester, Woodstock, Archangel?

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

UPPER MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

EUCLID.

1. Write down the 12th axiom.
2. From the greater of two given straight lines to cut off a part equal to the less.
3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal; the angle which is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other.
4. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
5. Describe a square upon a given straight line.
6. If a parallelogram and a triangle be upon the same base, and between the same parallels; the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.
7. If there be two straight lines, one of which is divided into any number of parts; the rectangle contained by the two straight lines, is equal to the rectangles contained by the undivided line, and the several parts of the divided line.
8. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point; the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected, is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.
9. One circle cannot touch another in more points than one, whether it touches it on the inside or outside.
10. A segment of a circle being given, to describe the circle of which it is the segment.
11. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle, and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square of the line which touches it.
12. To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle.
13. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle it shall cut the other sides, or these produced, proportionally: and conversely if the sides, or the sides produced, be cut proportionally, the straight line which joins the points of section shall be parallel to the remaining side of the triangle.

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

UPPER MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is the value of 30 lacs of rupees? A lac is 100,000, a rupee is $1s. 11\frac{3}{4}d.$

2. Guns fire at intervals of 3, 5, 16, 35, 42 seconds respectively. They all begin together. After what interval will they be again together?

3. Reduce to their simplest forms $\frac{12321}{54345}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{6\frac{1}{7} + 7\frac{1}{6}}{21}$.

4. A person owes £10 to each of four creditors, to one he pays $\frac{1}{3}$ of his debt, to another $\frac{1}{5}$, to a third $\frac{1}{7}$, and to the fourth $\frac{1}{9}$; what will he still owe altogether?

5. What is the price of 1 ton 16 cwt. 20 lbs. of sugar at £3 3s. per cwt.?

6. Divide 12.878 by 37600, and multiply the result by .03376.

7. Find the difference between 26.5 square poles and $70\frac{3}{4}$ square yards.

8. A dividend on £609 13s. 4d. amounts to £22 17s. 3d. What is that per cent.?

9. Required the compound interest of £387 17s. 9d. for $2\frac{3}{4}$ years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

10. A gallon of water contains 277.274 cubic inches, and weighs 10 lbs.; what weight of water is there in a cistern 4 ft. high, 7 ft. long, and 3 ft. broad?

11. Divide £1000 among three persons so that their shares shall be in the proportion of 3, 7, 11.

12. What quantity of water must be added to a hogshead of wine which cost £55 in order to gain 25 per cent. by selling the mixture at 17s. a gallon?

13. A can mow $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in $6\frac{2}{3}$ hours, B $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours, they mow together 10 acres; in what time will they do it, and how much will each mow?

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

UPPER MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

ALGEBRA.

1. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\{2a - (3b + c - 2d)\} - \{(2a - 3b) + (c - 2d)\} \\ + \{2a - (3b + c) - 2d\} - \{(2a - 3b + c) - 2d\}.$$

2. Add together $\frac{2}{7}a^2c - \frac{1}{12}abc + \frac{2}{5}b^2c - \frac{4}{11}c^2d$, $-\frac{2}{3}a^2c$
 $+ \frac{1}{2}b^2c - \frac{3}{4}abc - \frac{c^2d}{2}$, and $\frac{7}{22}c^2d - \frac{9}{10}b^2c + abc - \frac{10}{21}a^2c$.

3. Multiply $x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$ by $x+c$, and find the continued product of $x^2 + ax - b^2$, $x^2 + bx - a^2$, and $x - (a-b)$.

4. Divide $x^4 + y^4 - z^4 + 2x^2y^2 - 2z^2 - 1$ by $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 1$; also $1 - ax$ by $1 + bx$.

5. Apply the formula $(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$ to find the product of $2a + b - 3c$ and $2a - b + 3c$.

6. Prove the rule for finding the greatest common measure of two algebraical quantities. *Ex.* $6x^4 - x^3y - x^2y^2 + 3xy^3 + y^4$ and $9x^4 - 3x^3y - 2x^2y^2 + 3xy^3 + y^4$.

7. Prove that $(a+b+c)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) = a(b+c) + b(a+c) + c(a+b)$.

8. Find the square root of $4x^{2m}y^{2n}z^{6p}$; also of $4a^4 - 12a^3b + 25a^2b^2 - 24ab^3 + 16b^4$.

9. Resolve into elementary factors $\frac{2}{3}a^2c + abc - \frac{2}{3}b^2c$.

10. Solve the equations

$$(1) \dots 3 - \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{4x+7}{5}, \quad (2) \dots \frac{x-a}{b} + \frac{x-b}{a} = \frac{b}{a},$$

$$(3) \dots \frac{17-3x}{5} - \frac{2x+1}{1\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{29-11x}{3}.$$

11. A person played 20 games of chess, betting upon each 3s. to 2s., and upon the whole he won 5 shillings; how many games did he win?

12. A waterman went down a river and up again in 6 hours, and found that he could row 9 miles an hour with the stream and only 3 miles an hour against it; how far did he go?

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

UPPER MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, AND TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Prove, without the help of Euclid I. 47, that the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the squares of the sides of an *isosceles* right-angled triangle.

2. By Euclid II. 14, prove that the periphery of a square is less than the periphery of an oblong of equal area, and that of two oblongs of equal area the periphery is least of that which is nearest a square. *Ex.* Show how to arrange 50 hurdles in an oblong so as to enclose the largest number of sheep.

3. If two circles have two common tangents, the chords joining the points of contact in each circle are parallel.

4. By the help of Euclid IV. 10, divide a right angle into five equal parts.

5. What quantity must be added to each term of the ratio $a : b$ that it may become $c : d$?

6. Find the formula for the combinations of n things taken r together.

7. Sum the series $4 - 3 - 10 - \&c.$ to 12 terms, and $100 + 40 + 16 + \&c.$ ad infinitum.

8. Expand $\sqrt{1+x}$ (1) by the binomial theorem, (2) by indeterminate coefficients.

9. Find the value of $\sqrt{31 - 12\sqrt{-5}}$.

10. Solve the equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{5}(x-2) - \frac{1}{3}(10-x) &= \frac{1}{4}(y-10) \\ \frac{1}{2}(2y+4) - \frac{1}{8}(2x+y) &= \frac{1}{4}(x+13) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \cdot \cdot \quad (1.)$$

$$x^2 = 21 + \sqrt{x^2 - 9} \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad (2.)$$

11. Find three consecutive whole numbers whose sum is equal to their continued product.

12. Define the terms *sine*, *cosine*, *tangent*, *cotangent*, *secant*, *cosecant*.

13. Find the *sines* and *cosines* of 45° and of 60° .

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

FRENCH CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Compare the construction of the Greek and French languages, and show in what respects they most resemble each other.

2. State the one exceptional case in which the definite article is omitted in French, before a noun taken in the whole extent of its signification.

3. This sentence: *Je crains qu'elle ne se soit foulé le poignet* suggests seven different remarks as compared with the English *I fear she sprained her wrist*. What are those remarks, each of which bears upon an important point of French syntax?

4. Translate the following idiomatic expressions:—

Il s'en faut de beaucoup que j'aie lieu d'être content.—Les Anglais et les Français se calomnient depuis huit cents ans à qui mieux mieux.—Je ne veux pas m'y frotter; je sais ce qui en retourne.—En êtes-vous encore à savoir de quel bois il se chauffe?—Il a besoin de mettre de l'eau dans son vin.—Allons donc, vous nous la baillez belle; on ne nous fait pas si aisément accroire que des vessies sont des lanternes.—Que voulez-vous? Je n'en puis mais.—Il fera des siennes, si vous ne lui serrez la bride.—Il n'en est rien, que je sache.—J'y suis.—J'en suis.—Il y tient.—Il en tient.

5. Write the list of the French sovereigns from Charlemagne to Henri IV., with the date of their accession to the throne.

6. Explain the following historical expressions: *Loi salique, Capitulaires de Charlemagne, fief, Communes, Tiers-Etat, Etats-généraux, lits de justice, Pragmatique sanction*.

SECOND CLASS.

1. State what you know of the construction of possessive adjectives in French. Give examples.

2. When is *by* expressed by *de* after a comparative?

3. When is *plus de* used instead of *plus que*?

4. When is *ne* used after *que* preceded by a comparative? Name other cases when the same rule is applied.

5. How do you translate the preposition *in* after a superlative?

6. When is *mille* changed into *mil*?

7. Give the reason why *vingt* and *cent* are spelt without an *s* in: *chapitre quatre-vingt*, *page trois-cent*, *l'an dix-huit cent*.

8. State, with examples, the cases when the English *ordinal* numbers must be changed into *cardinal* numbers in French.

9. Conjugate the imperfect of the indicative, and the conditional present, of the verbs *vouloir*, *absoudre*, *croître*, *rire*, *luire*, *conclure*, and *se démettre*.

10. Translate into French the first ten lines of page 137 of 'Half-Hours of Translation.'

THIRD CLASS.

1. Name the accents that are used in French, and explain for what purpose.

2. How do you express the possessive '*s*' in French?

3. What remark have you to make about compound nouns, when translated from one language into the other? Give examples.

4. When is the preposition *de* used in French compound nouns? when is the preposition *à*? what is the meaning of the latter in such cases?

5. Give the general rule for the formation of the plural in compound nouns.

6. The following substantives have two genders: *aigle*, *couple*, *crêpe*, *enseigne*, *forêt*, *hymne*, *livre*, *manche*, *mémoire*, *mode*, *mousse*, *page*, *pendule*, *poêle*, *poste*, *pupille*, *tour*, *vase*, *voile*. State distinctly what each of them means when masculine and what it means when feminine. Place them in distinct columns, thus:

Masc.

Fem.

Un aigle—[the English.] *Une aigle*—[the English.]

7. Conjugate the preterite and imperative of the verbs *aller*, *cueillir*, *haïr*, *servir*, *tenir*, and *se repentir*.

8. Translate into English:—

Rendez-moi le canif que je vous ai prêté. Si vous avez un crayon, prêtez-le moi. Vous avez là une belle montre: montrez-la nous. Ma canne est perdue: ne la cherchez plus. Le travail est facile pour celui qui s'y habitue de bonne heure. Allez vous amuser pendant vos vacances et revenez travailler.

CHARTERHOUSE.

EXAMINATION 1858.

Subjects for Examination in the Lower School.

IV. FORM.

Greek Testament : St. Luke, Chap. XIII. to the end of the Gospel.

Homer : Iliad, IV. line 1—300 ; VI. line 1—250.

Demosthenes : Olynthiac III.

Horace : Odes, Books III. & IV. ; construe and repeat.

Cicero : In Catilinam II. and III., Chap. I., II.

Euclid. Arithmetic. Scripture History.

Roman History. Geography.

SHELL.

Greek Testament : St. Mark, Chap. XII. end.

Homer : Iliad, Book II. line 1—332.

Xenophon : Cyropædia, Book I., Chap. II.

Horace : Odes, Books I. and II. ; Book I. to repeat.

Cicero : de Senectute, Chap. XIX. to end.

Euclid. Arithmetic. Scripture History.

English History. Geography.

III. FORM.

Greek Testament : St. John, Chap. VI., VII.

Homer : Iliad, Book I. line 1—220.

Xenophon : Anabasis, Book I. Chap. V.

Virgil : Æn. Book II. line 1—504 ; line 1—369 to repeat.

Sallust : Bell. Cat., Chap. XVI.—XX.

Euclid. Arithmetic. Scripture History.

English History. Geography.

II. FORM.

Sinclair's Catechism. The Creed. Bible History.

Latin and Greek Grammar : Accidence and Syntax.

Repetition, Ovid : " Ille ego . . . and " Cum subit . . . Gr.

Latin : Ovid, as above. Cæsar, Book I.

Greek Testament : St. Mark, Chap. I., II.

Xenophon : Gr. and Fables.

English History to reign of Stephen.

Geography. Outlines of Asia.

I. FORM.

Scripture History. Catechism and English History, the same as 2nd Form.

Latin and Greek : Accidence and Syntax, Part I.

Latin : Tales from Roman History.

Greek : 2nd Construing Lessons.

Geography : Outlines of Europe.

PETTIES AND UNDER PETTIES.

Questions on Scripture History. Books of Moses. Catechism. English History and Geography (same as 1st Form).

Latin and Greek Accidence, 1st and 2nd construing Lessons.

English Poetry. Arithmetic.

CHARTERHOUSE.

GOVERNORS 1611.

Thomas, Earl of Ellesmere.
 Robert, Earl of Salisbury.
 Sir Edward Coke, Knight.
 George Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Ely.
 Sir Thomas Foster, Knight.
 Sir Henry Hobart, Baronet.
 George Mountain, D.D., Dean of Westminster.
 Henry Thursby, Esq.
 Geoffrey Nightingale, Esq.
 John King, Bishop of London.
 John Overall, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's.
 Richard Sutton, Esq.
 John Lawe, Esq.
 Thomas Browne, Esq.
 Rev. John Hutton, M.A., Master.

GOVERNORS 1858.

The Queen.
 The Prince Albert.
 The Prince of Wales.
 Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Archbishop of York.
 Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry
 Marquis of Lansdowne.
 Earl of Derby.
 Earl of Devon.
 Earl of Aberdeen.
 Earl of Harrowby.
 Earl Howe.
 Earl of Ripon.
 Lord John Russell.
 Lord Lyndhurst.
 Lord Panmure.
 Lord Cranworth.
 Mr. Justice Cresswell.
 The Master.—The Ven. Archdeacon Hale, M.A.

EXAMINERS.

REV. JOHN THOMAS, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
 REV. FREDERICK POYNDER, M.A.
 REV. EDWIN PALMER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford.
 REV. HENRY E. TWEED, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford.

EXAMINER IN MATHEMATICS.

REV. GEORGE CURREY, B.D.

MASTERS OF THE SCHOOL.

RICHARD ELWYN, M.A., Second Master.
 REV. CHARLES ROWLAND DICKEN, M.A.
 CHARLES PEARSON, B.A.
 REV. ROBERT ROWLEY WATTS, M.A.
 A. W. POTTS, B.A.

ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL MASTER ... REV. W. CURTIS, M.A.
 FRENCH MASTER Professor MARIETTE.
 GERMAN MASTER MR. SOLLING.
 WRITING AND ARITHMETIC MR. STEWART.
 DRAWING MASTER MR. ROBERTSON.
 FENCING MASTER MR. ANGELO.

CHARTERHOUSE.

1858.

The 1st Class in each Form is in order of Merit, and the brackets on the left include the names of the Boys promoted to the higher Form. The 2nd and 3rd Classes are arranged by the average places in the School. Those marked with an asterisk are Scholars on the Foundation.

VI. FORM.

CLASS I.

*Jebb, Richard C., *Prize*.
*Brodie, Robert.
Champneys, Weldon.
Cardale, George.
Armstrong, James.

CLASS II.

Champneys, Montague.

CLASS III.

Atkinson, Thomas.
*Seymour, Albert E.
Evans, Turberville.
Gilbert, Herbert H.

V. FORM.

CLASS I.

{ *Inge, Francis G., *Prize*.
Roberts, Rowland B.
Bullock, J. Fred. W.
Wilmot, William A. E.
Webster, Thomas C.

CLASS II.

Alston, Herbert.
*Sargeaunt, Richard A.
*Saunders, Montague S.
Isaacson, John F.

CLASS III.

Burnett, Montague.
Hale, James C.

Absent.

Cookson, William B.
Thomas, Robert M. B.

UNDER V. FORM.

CLASS I.

{ *Champneys, Basil.
Alcock, George.
*Butter, James.
*Macgregor, Evan.

CLASS II.

Cundill, John P.
Teulon, Greville N.
Archer, Alfred G.
Birch, Walter de Grey.

CLASS III.

Dicken, Charles S.
Seymour, Richard A.
Leeson, Hubert S.

IV. FORM.

CLASS I.

{ Girdlestone, Frederick W. K. } *æq.*
Majendie, Severne A. A. } *prize*
Teulon, George A. } *each*
Isaacson, Henry W.
Osborne, William A.
Jackson, Freeman H.
Lawrell, Walter G.
Saunders, Oliver A.
*Plunkett, George.
Anderson, Herbert G.

CLASS II.

Clifton, Raymond G.
Maples, William.
Havers, John C.
Houlton, Ellis H. T.
Stock, John.
*Gray, Russell J.

Absent.

Talbot, Edward S.

SHELL.

CLASS I.

{ *Wilmot, E. P. Eardley, *Prize*.
Rodwell, William.
*Thompson, Edward S.
Wallace, George.
Butter, Albert.
*Boyle, Courtenay E.
Hall, Arthur.

CLASS II.

Bouwens, Charles A. T.
Gordon, Francis A.
*Orme, Frederick D.
*Carr, Walter Raleigh.
Carpenter, George E.

CLASS III.

Atkinson, William A.

Absent.

Mackenzie, Kenneth M.
Knapp, William F.
Sargeaunt, William.

III. FORM.

CLASS I.

- *Goldney, Charles, *Prize*.
- Bittleston, Thomas G.
- *Douglas, Robert S.
- *Yorke, Reginald B.
- *Davies, Gerald S.
- *Borrer, Charles A.
- Pearson, Edward Lynch.
- *Hodgson, James T.

CLASS II.

- Seymour, John Le Marchant.
- Hopwood, Arthur Robert.
- Brodie, George.
- Middleton, Reginald E.
- *Fuller, Oswald W.
- Barton, Frank.
- Murray, Hamilton G. D.
- Luck, Everard T.
- Carter, William.

CLASS III.

- Cookson, George John.
- Scott, Herbert.
- Carter, Berkeley L.

II. FORM.

CLASS I.

- *Dalton, Edward C., *Prize*.
- Parnell, Walter G.
- *Hartshorne, Bertram F.
- Perry, Richard.
- *Seymour, Albert C.
- Mason, James W.
- Povah, John R.

CLASS II.

- Cameron, Edward A.
- *Hamilton, Arthur H. Cole.
- Best, Nathaniel.
- Drummond, William H.
- *Wynter, Lionel R.
- May, Augustus W.

CLASS III.

- Baker, Herbert.
- *Murray, Leveson G.
- *Ogden, Richard T.
- *Somerset, Fitzroy W. H.
- *Barlee, Reginald.

Absent.

Wybergh, William.

I. FORM.

CLASS I.

- *Haworth, Henry, *Prize*.
- Archer, Harold.
- *Ogden, Lyndhurst.
- Teulon, Howard M.
- *Scott, Charles P.

CLASS II.

- Dicken, Frederick R.
- *Sumner, Charles.
- Holme, James.
- Jackson, Edward.

CLASS III.

- May, Bowen.
- Wetherman, George.
- Jackson, Francis A.

PETTIES.

- { Phillips, Mandeville Blackwood, *Prize*.
- *O'Grady, Frederick S.
- White, Herbert.

Unplaced.

Jervis, Charles.

Absent.

- Glen, Alexander.
- *Howard, Thomas Bowes.
- *Campbell, Augustus A.

Four Vacancies on the Foundation.

THEOLOGICAL ESSAY.

(Prize given by the Preacher.)

"National Judgements and National Mercies as exhibited in Bible History."

VI. FORM.

- *Jebb, *Prize*.
- _____
- Champneys, W.

V. FORM.

- Roberts, *Prize*.
- _____
- *Saunders, M.
- Alston
- Wilmot, W. A. E.

PRIVATE STUDY.

VI. FORM.

- *Brodie, R.
- _____
- *Jebb
- Champneys, W.
- Atkinson, T.

V. FORM.

- Webster
- _____
- *Inge

UPPER MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

CLASS I.

Cardale, *Prize*.
 *Jebb, *2nd Prize*.
 Alston
 Stock
 Armstrong
 Alcock
 Birch
 *Brodie, R.

CLASS II.

Saunders, O.
 Lawrell
 *Champneys, B.
 *Inge
 Wilmot, W. A. E.
 *Boyle
 *Seymour, A. E.
 Leeson
 *Sargeaunt, R.
 Isaacson, H. W.
 Cundill
 Evans
 Atkinson, T.

Gilbert
 Isaacson, J. F. } *æq.*
 Maples
 *Plunkett
 Champneys, W.
 Roberts } *æq.*
 Webster }
 Bullock

CLASS III.

*Saunders, M.
 Butter, A.
 Middleton
 Havers
 Girdlestone
 Anderson
 Burnett }
 Dicken, C. S. } *æq.*
 Mackenzie }
 *Butter, J. } *æq.*
 Jackson, F. H. }
 Champneys, M. } *æq.*
 Hall }

CLASS IV.

Archer, G. A.
 Teulon, G. A.
 Atkinson, W. A. } *æq.*
 Seymour, R. A. }
 *Macgregor
 Hale
 Houlton
 Majendie

UNDER MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

1st Division.

*Orme, *Prize*.
 *Wilmot, E. P. E.
 *Douglas
 Gordon
 *Thompson
 Bouwens
 Teulon, G. N.
 Cookson, G. J.
 Wallace
 Clifton
 *Gray
 Carter, B.
 Osborne
 Sargeaunt, W.
 Luck.

2nd Division.

Perry, *Prize*.
 Bittleston
 *Davies
 Pearson
 *Haworth
 Cameron
 Baker
 *Hartshorne
 Carpenter
 Murray, H. G.
 Knapp
 *Carr }
 *Fuller } *æq.*
 Hopwood }
 *Dalton }
 Mason } *æq.*
 Drummond }
 Parnell }
 Seymour, J. L. M. }
 Brodie, G. }
 *Borrer } *æq.*
 Rodwell }
 Barton }
 *Yorke

3rd Division.

*Seymour, A. C., *Prize*.
 Dicken, F. R. } *æq.*
 Wetherman }
 Wybergh
 White
 Holme
 *Hamilton
 Jervis
 Carter, W.
 *Wynter
 *Somerset
 *Sumner
 Archer, H.
 May, A.
 Teulon, H. M.
 May, B.
 *Goldney
 Jackson, E.
 *Hodgson } *æq.*
 Povah }
 *O. Grady
 *Scott, C. P.
 *Murray, L. G.
 Glen
 Best
 Scott, H.
 *Barlee
 Jackson, A.
 *Ogden, L. O.
 Phillips, A.

FRENCH CLASSES.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

CLASS I. *No Prize.*

Burnett
Alcock
Houlton
*Seymour, A. E.
*Champneys, B.

CLASS II.

*Butter, J., *1st Prize.*
*Macgregor, *2nd Prize.*
*Plunkett
*Saunders, M. }
Stock }
*Boyle
Seymour, R. A.
Dickens, C. S.
Girdlestone
Seymour, J. L. M.
*Thompson
Majendie
Butter, A.
Bouwens
*Wilmot, E. P. E.
Mackenzie
Parnell
Hopwood
Scott, H.
Gilbert
*Seymour, A. C.
*Gray
*Orme
*Douglas
Middleton
Maples
Teulon, G. N.

Absent.

Archer, G. A.
Thomas

CLASS III.

Baker, *Prize.*
Clifton
Hall
Leeson } *æq.*
Barton }
*Yorke } *æq.*
Wallace } *æq.*
Luck } *æq.*
Bittleston }
*Borrer } *æq.*
Knapp }
Sargeant, W. }
*Hamilton
Atkinson, W. A.
Best } *æq.*
*Davies }
White }
Carter, B. L.
*Hartshorne
*Hodgson
Gordon } *æq.*
*Sumner }
*Dalton } *æq.*
*Murray, L. G. }
*Carr }
*Fuller } *æq.*
Carter, W. }
*Goldney
*Haworth
Murray, H. G.
Mason } *æq.*
O'Grady }
*Somerset
*Wynter
Carpenter
*Barlee

*Scott, C. P.
*Ogden, L.

Absent.

*Howard
*Ogden, R. T.
Teulon, G. A.

DRAWING CLASS.

*First Class, *Orme.*

|

*Second Class, *Macgregor.*

PRIZE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four Foundation Scholarships, out of the whole number of Forty-four, have been thrown open by several Orders of the Governors since 1850 to general competition in the School. The conditions under which a boy may become a candidate are the following :—

That he should have entered the fourteenth, and not exceeded the sixteenth year of his age on the 25th day of March.

That a declaration be signed by his parent or guardian to the effect following, viz. that he requires some such assistance as is afforded by this Foundation, in order to ensure the completion of the boy's education at the University; and that, in case he shall obtain such assistance, it is his intention to send him to the University.

That it be certified by the Schoolmaster that he has been on the list of the School at least one year, and that his moral conduct has been satisfactory.

Prize Scholars.

1851.	{ Blore, George John.	<i>Senior</i>
	{ Amos, Sheldon.	
1852.	Pearson, James Falconer.	<i>Senior</i>
1853.	Hunter, Mark William.	
1854.	{ Parnell, Frank.	<i>Senior</i>
	{ Wharton, John Warburton.	
1855.	{ Nettleship, Henry.	<i>Senior</i>
	{ Seymour, Albert Eden.	
1856.	{ Gimblestone, Charles Edward Ridgway.	<i>Senior</i>
	{ Jebb, Richard Claverhouse.	
1857.	Champneys, Basil.	

The Scholarship for 1858 is not yet awarded.

TALBOT MEMORIAL.

The friends of the late Hon. J. C. Talbot, of Charterhouse and Christ Church, being desirous of connecting his name perpetually with the School at which he received his education, have raised a Fund for the establishment of a Scholarship tenable by Carthusians at any one of the four Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin or Durham, together with an annual Gold Medal and a Prize of Books. For the Medal and the Books all boys who have been two years in the School may compete, but the *Scholarship* is confined to Oppidans.

1853.

Examiners. { Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D.D., Provost and late Head Master of Eton.
 { Rev. John Russell, D.D., Canon of Canterbury and formerly Head Master of Charterhouse.

Talbot Scholar and Medallist Newmarch, Oliver Richardson.
 Talbot Prizeman Blore, George John.

1855.

Examiners. { The Very Rev. The Dean of Peterborough, late Head Master of
Charterhouse.
The Rev. S. R. Carter, M.A., Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Talbot Scholar and Medallist Forster, Charles Thornton.
Talbot Prizeman.....Waddell, James.

1856.

Examiners. { Rev. George Currey, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cam-
bridge, Preacher of Charterhouse.
Rev. Frederic Temple, M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Talbot Medallist.....Jebb, Richard Claverhouse.
Talbot Prizeman.....Nettleship, Henry.

1857.

Examiners. { Hans W. Sotheby, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.
Rev. J. B. Pearson, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Talbot Scholar and Medallist Forster, Henry Thornton.
Talbot Prizeman.....Teulon, Josiah S.

WALFORD MEMORIAL.

With the view of commemorating the Rev. Oliver Walford, late Second Master of the School, and of connecting his name perpetually with Charterhouse, two Annual Prizes of Books have been established, under the name of "The Walford Prizes," to be given to the two boys most proficient in Mathematics.

Prizeman of 1856 Waddell, James.

Prizemen of 1857 { Cardale, George.
Nettleship, Henry.

Prizemen of 1858 { Cardale, George.
Jebb, Richard Claverhouse.

PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.—VI. & V. FORMS.

1857—58.

Latin Prose. (Silver Medal.)	Translation from Hooker.	*Jebb. — Stone.
English Verse. (Silver Medal.)	The Alhambra.	Stone. — *Jebb.
Greek Iambics. (Silver Medal.)	Translation from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.	*Jebb. — *Tate. *Girdlestone, C.E.R.
Latin Hexameters. (Gold Medal.)	Etruscorum Sepulchra.	*Brodie. — Champneys, W.

SUBJECTS FOR 1858—1859.

Latin Prose. (Silver Medal.)	Translation from Robertson's Charles V. Book x. A.D. 1852. "Such were the reasons—assembling."	To be delivered up June 12, 1858.
English Verse. (Silver Medal.)	Havelock.	October 2, 1858.
Greek Iambics. (Silver Medal.)	Translation from Shakespeare's King Richard III. Act. iii. Scene 7. "My lord, there needs—move your Grace."	October 2, 1858.
Latin Hexameters. (Gold Medal.)	Niobe.	January 29, 1859.

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